000 deserving modern counterpart for the Cathedral.

532 Painting and Sculpture. Many of the mediaeval churches are decorated with colorful al secco paintings, carved altar shrines and wooden sculptures, which lately have aroused a great deal of artistic interest. Names of individual painters and sculpturers, however, are scarcely known prior to the nineteenth century. The most prominent among the later Finnish painters were Albert Edelfelt, Akseli Gallen-Kallela, and Eero Järnefelt, whose most active periods came around the turn of the century. Edelfelt was widely recognized abroad as a painter of portraits, historical scenes and sketches from folk life, and many of his works, the most famous of which is perhaps the portrait of Louis Pasteur, found their way to the Louvre

532 in Paris and to the Eremitagé in St. Petersburg. Gallen-Kallela, probably the most talented and original of them all, expressed his forceful artistic temperament in realistic sketches of subjects from folk life, and later in a series of paintings based on Kalevala and representing an individualistic, decorative style which is strangely harmonious with the spirit of the old runes. Järnefelt had a more quiet, lyrical style. He was the painter of sensitive portraits and nature and folk sketches, all animated by a fine sense of humor. Later years have produced a number of artists following the pan-European trends of naturalism, impressionism, expressionism or modernism. Many of them are well known and highly esteemed all over Scandinavia, but few have achieved international fame. Among the

532 sculpturers the best known is Väinö Aaltonen, who has done noticeable pioneer work in using granite for his statuary. His works have been represented in several international exhibitions, the most famous, perhaps, being the statue of the great runner Paavo Nurmi, in which movement has been captured in stone.

533 Music. The collections of Finnish folk music, like those of folklore in general, are remarkably extensive and well-studied. The most archaic examples are the stereotypic melodies employed in the singing of epic runes. Later times have contributed a multitude of song and ballad melodies, usually in the minor key and reflecting the sentiments of the singer. Even dance and journey songs, although gay in rhythm, are

292 small embroidered caps edged with lace. The eastern Finnish costume usually has the weskit and the skirt in one piece; embroideries are used more lavishly, and the traditional married woman's headdress consists of a white linen veil completely covering the hair. Today the veil is never used, and, in general, when choosing a national costume, nothing prevents a woman from wearing one originating in a locality far away from her own, if she prefers to do so.

532 The Finnish art industry is at a very high level, as demonstrated by several Grand Prix winners at international exhibitions. Since the beginning of this century industrial concerns have begun to employ artists as designers for their products, and in this way a commercial art industry was originated. The Finns have